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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts, for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cares send stamps for that purpose,

#### The Inevitable Has Come!

The conspiracy in the Senate to prevent the peaceful settlement of the war has produced the bloody consequences in the Philippines which might reasonably have been expected from it.

Even if they were not intentionally and deliberately provoked with the connivance of the Gorman band of obstructionlata with leaders of the Filipinos plotting against the military authority of the United States, the combination to delay the ratification of the treaty of peace has persisted in its criminal undertaking with the full knowledge that it was making almost inevitable the sacrifice of American soldiers in the Philippines.

That the bloody conflict was provoked by AGUINALDO in pursuance of a carefully laid scheme is made evident by the despatches from Manila elsewhere published in this paper. The Philippine part of the conspiracy against the peace of the United States was carried out in harmony with the simultaneous efforts of the plotters at the Washington end.

AGUINALDO, GORMAN, JONES and HOAR are now revealed clearly and unmistakably as allies and fellow conspirators against the peace and prosperity of this country, The scheme was to revive the horrors of war, to provoke troublesome foreign complications and to aggravate the task of the President in the Philippines. But, thank Gon! our brave soldiers and sailors at Manila have quickly quelled the revolt so infamously provoked. They have given their blood for the country those treacherous Senators were plotting to betray.

To-day the Senate of the United States neast vindicate that heroic self-sacrifice or sink into the abyss of the contempt of mankind and the loathing of all Americans. Nor will it be enough to ratify the treaty of peace by a bare two-thirds majority, and thus assure our status in the Philippines beyond the possibility of mad attack. It must be a unanimous vote. Every Senator who dares to oppose the treaty will go down to infamy as a traitor, as the deliberate ally and instigator of his country's armed enemies.

## The Treaty.

To-day, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, a deliberate effort is to be made in the Senate of the United States to strike at our National Government as foul and traitorous a blow as has ever been aimed at it, unless, indeed, the terrible work at Mauila shall shame the miscreants who had gathered strength to make the infamous assault.

The deed is to be done by the recognized leaders of the Democratic party in the Congress, headed by ARTHUR PUE GORMAN, Senator from Maryland, and by James K. Jones, Senator from Arkansas, and Chairman of the National Democratic Committee. The net will be official; it will lack nothing in partisan formality and it will be fraught with the gravest and the most far-reaching consequences, at home and abroad.

To-day will be a Black Monday if succes crowns Jones's and Gorman's efforts.

We went into war with as clean hands as ever a people had in going to that extremity; and we have emerged from it with as benerable and as glorious a place among the nations of the earth as the most patriotic heart among us could hope for or desire. To-day if the forces in the Senate led by the enemies of their country are successful we are to be humbled in the dust; we are to draw down on us the contempt of the civilized world, and the glory of our victories is to be obliterated by our shame and our degradation: the Treaty of Peace, crowning the renown of American achievements on land and on sea, is to be flung back in our faces, to the Ignominy of the whole people and our confusion before the world.

Be it written down and be it never forgotten that the Democratic party has a policy, and that it is the Overthrow and Destruction of the Government of the United States. That Government has contracted with the Government of another country the most sacred obligation that can bind two great nations, a Treaty of Peace. It has pledged to its execution and its faithful discharge the simple honor of the American people, but to-day, if GORMAN and JONES can carry through their plan, its pledge will be made worthless. It will be repudiated and dishonored.

The forces that have of late controlled the Democratic party have had their will of it; they have wrought it into the thing it is; and it is now for the country to say what shall be done to clean away the stain and wipe out the shame.

The Conspiracy Against Peace. The whole country has been jubilant over the beginning of the period of unexampled presperity which seemed assured by our triumph over Spain. The prosperous tide began to set in as soon as negotiations for peace were undertaken, and when the Commissioners of the two Governments reached finally an agreement upon a treaty of peace which granted all our demands, it became a swelling flood. Celebrations of the return of peace occurred in every part of the Union, and the foreign world felicitated us on the triumphant ending of the war.

Everywhere, except in the Senate of the United States, the prospect of peace is eagerly welcomed by the American people. Only there is manifested a studied purpose to continue the war, with all its uncertainties, its dangers and its distractions.

The great bulk of the Democratic minority in the Senate have resisted the ratification of the treaty of peace with no other

to produce such disturbance, in the crazy hope that, perchance, some gain may accrue to the Democratic party from the consequent blow to all business interests and from the peril of foreign complications Incident to a continuance of war.

It is the most astounding proceeding in the history of nations. When, to-day at 8 o'clock in the afternoon, the vote on the ratification of this treaty of peace is taken, the people will know exactly who are their enemies in the Senate of the United States.

### Commercial Expansion.

Representative BERRY of Kentucky in advocating the retention of the Philippine Islands "for the benefit of our expanding commerce in that part of the world" expressed a cherished principle of Jeffersonian polity. As member of Congress, foreign Minister, Secretary of State and President the author of the Decisration of Independence was foremost among all his contemporaries in seeking outlets for American enterprise and American products. The commercial treaty system of the Government, as it exists to-day, is founded on the famous "instructions" that he drew while holding a seat in the Congressl of the confederation-Instructions which later on he vigorously and energetically followed when he was joined with BENJAMIN FRANKLIN and JOHN ADAMS to carry them into effect with the European powers. In JEFFERSON'S correspondence with

JOHN JAY, who had charge of the foreign affairs of the old confederation, with Man-ISON, MONROE, WASHINGTON and other public men of the period, the extension of American markets was the constant theme of speculation, suggestion and persuasion Count DE VERGENNES, the Foreign Minister for France, was bombarded by him with official and unofficial communications, despatches and reports on the subject. The Ministers of Portugal, Prussia, Austria, Denmark and Sweden, at the court of Ver sailles, who "knew very little about Amerlea," as JEFFERSON declared, "and were ignorant of our resources," were subjected by him to a diplomatic educational course of enlightenment on the subject, which ultimately resulted in substantial benefit to the republic. So ardently was he see onded in these endeavors by LAPAYETTE that JEFFERSON repeatedly apologizes to JAY for the frequent mention of the name of the Marquis in his despatches.

Commercial expansion to the very utmos limit is an essential Jeffersonian principle. It was the underlying motive of the Louisiana purchase. To that end he desired the annexation of Cuba and even of bleak and inclement Nova Scotia. The acquisition of the Philippines is a logical deduction from his teachings.

#### Labor and the Philippines.

Those two Sunday Parliaments of Man the Boston Central Labor Union and the New York Central Labor Union, having passed resolutions against the annexation of the Philippines and the Hon. Sam Gow-PERS having conceived the idea that his salary was going to be contracted by expansion, the anti-imperialists have wasted a great acreage of wind in proclaiming that labor" was protesting against annexaion. They forgot that the two Sunday Parliaments are rivals for the resolution record; that the Hon. SAM GOMPERS is perhaps the busiest of our statesmen and economists; that such an important association of organized labor as the United Mine Workers refused to pass an anti-expansion resolution; that there is considerable labor done outside of the Sunday Parliaments of Man, and finally, that the annexation of the Philippines will not bring any new competition against the workmen of the United States, while it will increase the demand for labor by providing new markets.

A eigarmakers' union of Springfield in Massachusetts sent to Senator Longe a petition against the acquisition of the Philippines with a letter asking him to oppose an nexation. In his reply Mr. Longs assures the Springfield cigarmakers that he does not know of any one who proposes to incorporate the Philippines Islands with the body politic of the United States or to bring them within the tariff, thus putting their labor in direct competition with any American industry." The ratification of the treaty leaves the islands as they now are, under military government, and enables the United States to determine then what shall be done with them and what relations they should bear to us," and Congress will see to it that their relations with the United States shall help and not injure American workmen.

The anti-imperialists have two strings to their long bows. First, the Filipinos are a set of enlightened, suffering patriots struggling for self-government and worthy of it second, the Filipinos are a set of preternaturally industrious cheap laborers, who will devote their lives to reducing American wages. The one tale is as true as the other. Whatever be the industry of the Filipinos it will not be allowed to compete with that of the United States as State or Territory competes with State and Territory. The power of Congress over the islands will be absolute. Their annexation will give America nothing to fear and much to hope.

## A Warning to American Trade.

Our Consul at Warsaw has written to the State Department that many German manufacturers have been sending to the Russian markets inferior goods stamped "made in America." This trick is expected to sell poor German wares and to injure the sale of American products when the Russians find they have been cheated. The Consul says that the public generally have not discovered that the stamp is spurious, but many buyers are already refusing to purchase articles thus marked.

Our manufacturers have suffered to some extent from this and other species of dishonesty ever since their competition began to be felt keenly in European markets. For example, a report was widely printed in China in 1895, that some of our canned goods were very inferior owing to gross carelessness in preparation and packing. The Department of Agriculture, investigating this charge, found it was untrue and that it first appeared in the London Times on the authority of a discharged employee of an American packing house. Gen. MILES, however, has revived the accusation in a sensational fashion which threatens to

make it far more damaging to our trade. To be forewarned is to be forearmed. It s well to call attention now and then to all phases of the competition, fair or dishonorable, we must meet in the world's markets. Self-protection should prompt our manufacturers of machinery and tools

demand for them. The propensity of the Germans for imitating our machinery and then cutting under our prices has been curbed, to some extent, by recourse to the German patent laws, and our Consuls in Switzerland and some other countries have advised a similar procedure there. Moreover, the Miles assault makes necessary the expert examination and analysis to prove its groundlessness, which is now inevitable.

### Tom Johnson's Self-Sacrifice.

The Hon. THOMAS L. JOHNSON of Cleveland, Ohio, having recently pocketed several millions of dollars by the sale of street railway frauchises in Brooklyn, which cost him little or nothing, announces his purpose of desisting from further efforts to increase his own wealth, and of devoting his energies to the sacred cause of depriving real estate owners of theirs. He will leave to them the possession of their property, but levy on it a tax equal to the rev enue they get from it. They are to be permitted to retain the shells of their ovster but the tax collector is to absorb its meat. In this pious crusade against a particular form of riches, the Honorable Thomas professes to have the sanction and the coope ration of the Almighty. His scheme, he says, is not a cunning device of human ingenuity, but a conforming of human regulations to the will of Gop. All other taxes violate the command, "Thou shalt not steal," but to lay them exclusively upon real property and by means of them to confiscate its entire value, is obedience to it. How he got this special revelation, he does not disclose to us.

The story is told of a heary old rat, who, after a long career of successful depredation, called together his family and announced to them his resolution to retire from this wicked world to a hermitage he had constructed in a remote locality, and there spend the rest of his days in meditation and prayer. After he had accordingly departed, an irreverent young rat had the curiosity to search out the retreat of his ancestor, and found it was the recesses of a huge cheese. If the Honorable THOMAS distikes to be compared to this hypocritical rodent, let him restore to the people, from whom he got it, the fortune he now possesses, and, particularly, let him give back to the borough of Brooklyn the proceeds of the street railway franchises which constitute so large a part of it.

#### A Creditable Investigation.

The special committee of the Assembly of which Assemblyman EDWARD H. FALLOWS, representing a district of this city, is Chairman, deserves much credit for the celerity and convincing thoroughness with which it has investigated and exposed the abuses in the Surrogate's office. Soon after the beginning of the inquiry Surrogate ARNOLD resigned, and thus its swift and successful result is remarkable among legislative investigations of the conduct of a public office in New York, more particularly of an office of a judicial character.

Such investigations of public departments in New York have been conducted too often in a manner and a spirit not suggestive of good faith, but rather in a way to justify suspicion that their purpose was persons or political reprisals or the covering up of the evils they were pretending to discover. Accordingly, they have frequently done more harm than good by causing sensational disturbance and bringing legislative inquiries of the sort into contempt.

The Fallows committee issued no bulletin of promised disclosures, but went about its work in honest and businesslike fashion. and the conditions disclosed by its preliminary report were such that forthwith Surrogate ARNOLD deemed it judicious to resign his office.

It is a legislative investigation which fur nishes a valuable precedent.

## Typewritten Records.

The use of typewriting machines for recording public documents has given rise to ome speculation as to the permanency of records made by them. The Boston Evening Transcript tells of the outbook in Massa chusetts:

"The bill which is now before the Legislature to

authorize the use of typewriting machines in recording public records and documents, if properly amonded, would prove a great convenience; but in Its present shape it would make records practically orthless after a few years, on account of the fugi tive character of most of the inks that are used upo the typewriters. This hill is natterned after legisla tion in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Mississippi and Louisians, in none of which States, as shown in the report of Mr. Robert T. Swan, the Man sachusetts Commissioner of Records, is there any safeguard against the fugitiveness of the writing.

The Massachusetts Commissioner of Records, declares our contemporary, has discovered that typewriter ribbons are manufactured and sold in great varieties and that the quality of many of them is not what it should be; that ribbons guaranteed to leave indelible impressions have not done so, and that the copying of records has been intrusted to operators who were not likely to give proper attention to the importance of using a ribbon that was filled with "fast" ink.

For only a short time, comparatively, has the use of the typewriter been authorized for making State records. Custom had so long regarded the pen as the only trustworthy instrument for that purpose that the proposed introduction of the machine into that field gave rise to numerous objections. It was asserted that, with the use of the typewriter, work which had previously been intrusted to experienced employees only would, in many cases, be transferred to younger and untrained persons. Until within the last two years the use fulness of typewriters for making official records was much more limited than it is to-day, owing to the fact that the machines in common use would not write in books the impression had to be made upon loose sheets. The appearance of a typewriter. therefore, designed especially for writing on bound pages of any size did much to re-

move former objections. Then came the question of ink. The ne cessity of having the machine's ribbon or inking pad, as the case might be, supplied with ink that would not fade when exposed to the light and that could not be extracted by acids was manifestly great, and arguments arose as to which of the ribbons in the market and which of the machines in use would give the best satisfaction as regards the ir delibility of its copy.

For a long time the efforts of manufact turers have been directed to the task of supplying ribbons that would leave a permanent imprint upon the paper. It was announced four or five years ago that the desired result had been attained, but complaints did not cease. At the present time the number of makers who are ready to guarantee the permanency of records made by their ribbons is very large; it is doubtto patent their products as far as possible ful if half a dozen could be found in New

purpose than the desperate determination | in those countries where there may be a | York who would hesitate to declare that their ink is absolutely ineffaceable. Nevertheless, no typewriting should be tolerated in public records unless it is proved incontestably that the ink is indelible

#### The Lost Champion.

A few months ago Senator HOAR was making an aggressive fight for Americanism against the Doubting Castle held by Giant Despair Nortox. With the key of promise the Senator opened every door in the dungeon, and the Giant had one of his paralytic fits. As a champion of American ideas and ideals Senator HOAR was occupying his rightful position as a public leader.

To-day what do we see? Our once brave and brilliant warrior has lost heart. He has not only broken from the van, but is conspicuous among the foes of his former friends. We do not regret his loss so much as we pity him in his present associations. "We shall march, prospering-not thro' his pres

ongs may inspirit us-not from his lyre; Deeds will be done-while he boasts his quiescence

Even JOHN SHERMAN, who has talked wildly against expansion, says that if he were a Senator he would vote for ratification.

Still bidding crouch whom the rest bade aspire,

The Hon. Coin Harvey, General Man ager of the Democratic party, will make an incursion into Missouri to-morrow. If Corn tries to induce the Missourians to buy the Bryan five-centers and ten-centers, with which the Democratic National Committee wishes to burden the atmosphere, there will be trouble. Strange as it seems, a man may have no doesn't imply the coinage of irredeemable

What does the Hon. GEORGE FRISBIE HOAR think of his dear friends, AGONCILLO and SIMON BOLIVAR AGUINALDO now? afraid that Mr. Hoan is not happy.

Congresaman Livingston of Georgia, Bryanite who has the sense to see that it will be fatal to the Democracy to oppose the treaty of peace, says that the Democratic Senator who are following Gorman "are doing a distinct injury to the great majority of their party. The mere fact," he adds, "that a man is soon to pass out of political life is no excuse for his taking a step or advocating la policy calculated to injure the party which has hon ored him." Mr. GORMAN will consider this as unduly personal.

I do not believe the body of American people uderstand the significance of this treaty.—Nengter DANIEL of Virginia.

The American people understand that a vote for the treaty is a vote for the United States and a vote against the treaty is a vote for the enemies of the United States. Senators with a fondness for public life, please notice.

The Hon. JOSIAH QUINCY, Mayor of Boston, must not be understood as disapproving himself or undervaluing his services because he has reduced his salary and that of various officials who have not his taste for heroic selfsacrifice. Mr. Quincy is trying to impress upon the Boston Aldermen that they must learn to use trolleys and not spend \$20,000 a year for hacks, hansoms and herdies.

They are prepared and they have prepared with the greatest care, and the New York Democrats will help them. It is necessary to lose New York for the purpose of religious plutoe racy, and yet the Western and Southern Demo crats cannot help sighing a little when the think of that fat batch of electoral votes.

Mr. ROBERT BUCHANAN, who was once a feroclous against Rosserry and Swinguage and Morars, "the fleshly school," is now jump ing upon Mr. KIPLING, whom he calls "the poet of the banjo." Mr. Buchanan may no be able to write good poetry himself, but he knows a post when he sees him, and never fails to throw a brick at him.

## The Governors and the Governed.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: At no tim have the United States or any of them accepted literally the principle that "governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed." Both our national and State gov ernments rest upon the consent of some only of the governed people. The colonies in whose behalf the Deciaration of Independence was made were not "governments of the people. The mass of white male adults was excluded from the suffrage by property qualifications and test oaths. It is estimated that, when the Constitution was adopted, the white male adults mustered 500,000, of whom not over 125,000 could exercise the suffrage under existing laws. Even to-day the greater part of the people are excluded from the ballot boxwomen, infants, paupers, convicts, the insanc Indians and resident allens, &c. In some States filiterate males, also, are excluded

A generation ago, the nation waged four years of bloody war to force obedience to the national rule by those who sought to escape from it. We have persistently forced the Ind ans into subjection to a Government to which ans into subjection to a Government to which they did not consent. The consent of the poope of Louisiana. Florida, northern Mexico and Alaska to annexation was not invited. Such has been our practice in spite of the generalization of the Declaration. If Senator Hoar's present position is justifiable the government of the United States is a usurpation, it has no right to exist, for neither it nor the State Governments derive their powers from the consent of the governed, but only from a minority of the governed. Until now none of us ever suspected that we were living under a tyrannical Government inconsistent with the Declaration of Independence.

BEOOKLYN, Feb. 4. BROOKLYN, Feb. 4.

## The Clergy and Overwork.

To the Editor of The Sux-Sir : I have rea with great interest an article published in this morn ing's edition, entitled "Are Our Clergymen Over worked?" I have had occasion more than once to ask my rector why he thought it incumbent on my husband to come to two services on Sunday after working steadily from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. on week days. His reply was that "he himself was obliged to breakfast in hed every Monday." It seems to me-perhaps in my ignorance—that the followers of the "mesk and lowly" might find a little self-sacri nce advisable. I have no patience with the "stall PERTH AMBOY, Feb. 4.

A Complaint of Hoodlums. THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Why can't a Rebrew citizen pass through Fast Ninety ninth street without being assaulted by a lot of hood-lums? I do business in that street. When I went through it last Saturday I was set upon by a lot o olored hoodlums, who threw coals at me, and when I looked for police protection I could not find any EPHRAIM RUDNICK. New York, Feb. 5.

## A Corner in Hats.

From the Pall Mall Gozette. The new Governor of Hong Kong. Sir Henry Blake prior to his first levee, gave it out that the mer rould be expected to put in an appearance in top hats and frock coats, and there was great consterns tion in the little colony in consequence. The hat were the trouble. There were only about half a 'nail-kega" in the place, and it was not sup posed that the local hatter had any in stock. To the oy of all, however, he rose to the occasion, and was just able to supply the demand.

#### Why Rats Should Be Eaten. From the Labore Tribune.

A Chinaman advocates the use of rats thus: "What carrot is to a horse's coat a rat is to the human hair. Neither fact can be explained, but every horse man knows that a regimen of carrots will make by stud smooth and lustrous as velvet, and the Chinese, especially the women, know that rate used as food stop the falling out of hair and make the locks soft silky and beautiful. I have seen it tried many

BRITAIN AND HER COLONIES. Her Trade Enlarged to the Extent of 8300,000,000 Per Annam.

world buys 15 per cent. of its total foreign merchandise from the United Kingdom; the British colonial world buys 43 per cent, of its foreign merchandise from the United Kingdom. The total imports of the British colonies amount to £215,000,000 annually. Great Britain, by supplying 43 per cent, of this instead of 15 per cent, which she averages in the commerce of other countries, makes an additional market for £60,000,000 annually of her prodicts. Her total exports to foreign countries (omitting the colonies) are £206,000,000, or 15 per cent, of their total imports, and if to this were added a like percentage of the imports of the colonies, her total sales would be £238,-000,000 instead of the grand total of £296,-000,000 which she enjoyed in 1896, the year to which these figures relate. It is thus apparent that her sales are enlarged through her colonial system in the sum of about £00,000,-000 in round figures, or \$300,000,000 per annum, thus increasing by 25 percent, her total exports and creating by her cotonial system a market for \$300,000,000 worth of her products

and manufactures. These are some of the facts shown in a recent publication of the Treasury Bureau of Statleties on the Colonies, Protectorates and Dependencies of the World. French colonies buy quite as largely from the home country as do those of Great Britain, and even the Netherlands clonies purchase largely from the mother country, although located on the opposite side

Not only has Great Britain added to her mar-ret by bringing the 350,000,000 people of her colonies into the colonial relationship, but

Kingdom.

The following table shows the exports and
The following table shows the exports and from its

colonies in 1897:	Kingdom to	and from
Colonies.	Exports to.	Imports fro
Britteh India	£28,000,385	£24.818.0
Attatralasia.	28,695,970	20,302.1
N'th American colonies.	6,464,880	19.538,9
Cape of Good Hope	10,766,168	4.195.7
Straits Settlements	2,538,914	3,643,2
Rong Kong	2.070.061	606,3
Natal		752.2
Ceylon.	1,070,932	4,688,2
West India Islands	2.709.497	1,070,0
Chappel Islands		1.827.1
Lagos	621,204	1,100,0
Malta	2650,094	74.0
Gibraltar	677,781	5v.8
Niger Protectorate	0.08,1103	861.6
Gold Coast	482,378	460,1
Sierra Leone	387,728	240.7
Mauritius	303,487	194.75
Aden	178,357	173.8
British Hondurss	1/2,830	227.8
Ot'r British possessious.	600,386	881,7
		the same of a continue

## NEW CAPITOL COMMISSIONER.

Total with colonies... £86,964,369 £94,018,988 T'l w'h for'gn coun's.£207,209,749 £857,010,027

George Lewis Heins, an Architect of This City, Appointed by the Governor. ALBANY, Feb. 5 .- Mr. George Lewis Heins, a prominent architect of New York city, has been appointed by Gov. Roosevelt as Capitol Commissioner, to succeed Isaac G. Perry of Binghamton. By a law passed in 1895 it is provided that the Capitol Commissioner shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. and shall hold office until the end of the term of the Governor by whom he was appointed, unless the Capitol building is sooner completed, when the office shall cease. As the Capitol building is completed, it has been questioned whether the office of Capitol Commissioner legally exists. If it should be decided that the o ished by virtue of the completion of the Capitol, a law will be passed providing for the

appointment of a State Architect. The law of 1895 provides that, in addition to his other duties, the Capitol Commissioner shall, without extra compensation, prepare the plans and specifications and act as the architect of all buildings constructed at the expense of the State. To accomplish this work each year the Capitol Commissioner requires a force of from fifteen to twenty architeets and draughtsmen. Previous to 1895 the Capitol Commissioner, in addition to his salary of \$7,500, received commissions for preparing the plans and specifications of buildings constructed at the expense of the State other than the Capitol. For many years these commissions exceeded \$50,000 annually. The payment of these commissions was cut off by the act of 1895, and the Capitol Commissioner was required to do this work without additional compensation. While there is no further necessity for the existence of the office of Capitol Commissioner, as such, the State will effect a big annual saving by having the State Architect instead of allowing outside architects to prepare the plans and specifications for State buildings.

Mr. Heins was appointed to succeed Commissioner Perry, not only because Mr. Perry had achieved the ambition of his life in completing the Capitol, but, as Gov. Roosevelt thought, a younger architect should have charge of that department. Mr. Heins comes well recommended to Gov. Roosevelt. He is a member of the New York firm of Heins & Laparge, who planned the new Episcopal Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York city, and, while a Republican, has never taken an active part in politics.

Among those who recommended Mr. Hein's appointment were Mr. Governer Architectural John M. Carrere, of the Beaux Arts Society; Bruce Price, President of the Architectural League of New York city, James Knox Taylor, Sunervising Architect of the Treasury Department at Washington; the individual members of the irm of McKim, Meade & White, architects, of New York city, and Prof. William R. Ware, Professor of Architecture in Columbia University. the plans and specifications of buildings con-structed at the expense of the State other than

Ware, Processor of Arthurst Market of the Con-University.

Commissioner Perry has held office con-tinuously since 1883. He was appointed on April 5 of that year by Grover Cleveland, who was then Governor.

# From the Cambridge Granta.

The following letter has been received from the

The following letter has been received from the University of Kolozsvár, Hugary:

Kolozsvár, 1898, 18 December,
Juventuti Universitatis Cambrigians Balutem:
High-esteemed Fellow-Students.
We, the editorship of University's Paper of Kolozsvár, take the liberty to address ourselves to you.
All the Europe's youth of Students is in search of that hearer rises which must by nature connect every astion's youth: the very future generation of human-Kind.

Mind.

Our words are attested by the International Congress of Students in the latter days at Torino by gone.

We seek and deem to find these ties in knowing of another's laboriousness of soul.

For this reason we take the liberty to ask, noble youth of University of Cambridge, for having the kindness to send us your Paper in exchange of that of our. fours. Let us be permitted to wait for your affirmative answer in hope of which we send together with this letter a number of our Egyetems Lapon (University paper.

The youth of University of Kolozsvár greets the Sons of power's, labours, and ideas' Nation with warmth.—Truly yours, the editorship of Egyetemi

#### Cure for Baby's Fits. From the London Lancet.

At the Annual Collective Examination held it Natal, in a paper on health and temperance the rred, "Write out some simple direcons to be followed in cases of convulsions in fants." One answer ran thus:

Put the infant quickly into a bath of boiling water up to the neck. Put ice on its head. Then give him a mild epidemic, followed by a teaspoon-ful of castor oil.

THEY MISREPRESENT THE SOUTH. Livingston of Georgia Says That the Sen-

ntors Who Oppose the Peace Treaty Do Not Represent Southern Sentiment. WASHINGTON, Feb. 5. - The non-British WARHINGTON, Feb. 5 .- Judge Leonidas F. Livingston, Representative in Congress from the Fifth Georgia district, has addressed the following letter to the editor of THE SUN:

"SIR: In your editorial in to-day's SUN the following is manifestly unfair, hurtful and to be deplored by every patriotic ex-Confederate and Southern Democrat:

" TO THE SOUTH,

" We have to see the things before us. The mos striking thing in sight at this moment is a group of statesmen from the old Confederate States, polit ically known as Democrats, arrayed without a single argument that would have weight in any rations mind against the Administration, which is seeking honorably to and a successful war with a foreign ountry. These men make up the bulk of the opposition to the treaty.
"Unless the old Confederate States induce their

representatives in the Senate to desist from their treasonable attitude before the treaty is voted on to-morrow, they will wear again a stigma of dis credit skin to the one under which they suffered for years, and which a happy country recently be lieved had been forever effaced. The time is short.

"Whatever may be the motive or excuse on the part of Southern Senators for their efforts to defeat the ratification of the treaty, one thing is clear, in my opinion, and that is that they do not represent Southern sentiment in so doing. Whatever Southern opinion may be as to the final disposition of the Philippines and Porto Rico, I undertake to say that Southern Democrats are distinctly in favor of eliminating Spain from all concern and participation in the matter of final settlement. This can only be done by ratifying the treaty, and when the issue is presented to the masses of the South who compose the Democratic party, yeu will have no cause to complain of the want of patriotism or loyalty to true Democratic policy

done by ratifying the treaty, and when the issue is presented to the masses of the Nouth who compose the Demogratic party, you will have no cause to complain of the want of patriotism or loyalty to true Democratic policy and principles.

"The old Confederate States have recently given the highest evidence of their loyalty and patriotism, and are not, and should not be, subjected to such criticisms, whatever their Senators may do, until the time and opportunity come, for them to either affirm or disapprove the position of such Senators as are referred to in your ceilitoria.

"The South has been struggling for these long years to build up her waste places and develop her resources and again to become self-sustaining and a section of this great country of which all, north, east and west, would be proud, and by so coing add strength, influence and respectability to the whole country. And not less is it the purpose of the old Confederate States to live in peace and dwell in unity with the brethren of other sections. And now comes the threat that unless the 'old Confederate States' to live in peace and dwell in unity with the brethren of other sections. And now comes the threat that unless the 'old Confederate States' between this and to-morrow (3 P. M.) induce these Senators to desist from their treasonable attitude,' they must again 'wear a stigma of discredit akin to the one under which they suffered for years."

"If, as charged, that our Senators are in a treasonable attitude, be true, why not seek an expression at least in some slight way to identify their constituency with their 'treasonable attitude, before and their treasonable attitude, be true, why not seek an expression at the cold Confederate States' you will look at the inclosed editorial of the Aflanta Constitution of Feb. 3, you will find a clear-out expression of one of the most potent bemocratic him to the same law of the ready and many other newspapers of the South could be mentioned on the same line, and many other newspapers of the South confedera

## THE ELECTIONS OF 1898.

The Official Results, Showing a Total Vote of 11,257,393 Against 14,071,097 in 1896. Repub- Demo- Popu- Prohibi-

	lican.	crat.	list.	tionist.
Alabama	No Republ	ican State	ticket.	
Arkansas	27,524	75,362	3,322	670
California	148,354	129,261	.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	4,297
Colorado	50,880	94,274		077
Connecticut	81,015	64,227		1,460
Delaware	15,506	15,058	1111	454
Florida	8,999	20,788	10.00	
Georgia		Can State	Habat	2.000
Idaho	13,974	19,407	5,871	*****
lilinois	448,940			1,175
Indiana	286,641	405,490	7,893	11,762
Iowa.	286,524	269,125	0.887	0,001
		178,000	8,872	7,559
Kansas	149,292	134,157		4,092
Kentucky	110,329	125,468	0.000	0,007
Louisiana	2,021	27.429	407003	2,572
Maine	54.286	20,407	662	2,335
Maryland	106,927	100,874	1510	7,527
Massachusetts	191,146	107,980	-0000	4,734
Michigan	243,239	188,142	1.656	7,00%
Minnesota	129,127	102,450	5,644	5,463
Mississippi	842	25,993	2,515	
Missouri	255,428	285,770	14,1437	2,983
Montana	14,625	23,315	11,005	107.1
Nebraska	93,281	00,703		27/1
Nevada	8,548	2,057	833	
New Hampshire	44,730	85,653	104	1,333
New Jersey	184,051	158,552	491	6,893
New York	661,707	#43,921	1/1/1	18,383
North Carolina	159,511	177.440		***,000
North Dahota	37,808	10,400	5255	691
Ohio.	408,213	847,074	*111	7,680
Oregon	45,104	84,530	2.866	
Pennsylrania	511,175	859,807	6,321	2,218
Rhode Island	24,743	18,224		87,750
South Carolina.	2,804	28,977	****	2,012
South Dakota.	80,040	37,319		2,17.2
Tennessee	72,611		4.700	891
Texas		105,640	1,722	2,411
Utah	29,631	can State	ucket.	
Vermout		35,200	2,878	0.12.0
Virginia.	88,555	14,680	Dan	1,075
Washington	62,492	108,308	550	2000
Washington	40,862	32,334	8,4,6,4	-
West Virginia	80,851	72,007	100 100 100	
Wisconsin	178,137	135,353	8,517	8,078
Wyoming	10,126	8,660	481	
Totals	.267,186	862,778	82 56n	208 272
STATES IN WH	CH REPUB		N NO TH	
	Democrat			
Alabama	113 113	2300	SEL FO	kibition.
Georgia.	117 455	52,8		1,611
Texas.	201 5.40	50,841		
*******	****	114.1	inn.	2.437

.....522,116 218,640 4,048 MINOR PARTIES. Socialist: California, 5,142; Colorado, 1,509; Con sections, 2,860; Illinois, 2,897; Indiana, 1,976 Iowa, 1,081; Kansas, 685; Massachusetts, 10,063; Michigan, 1.101; Minnesota, 1,754; Missouri, 2,708 Nebraska, 248; New Hampshire, 613; New Jersey 5.458; Ohio, 5.874; Pennsylvania, 4.488; Rhode Island, 2,877; Washington, 1,828; Wisconsin, 4,017; New York, 23,860; Kentucky, 895; Texas, 552,

Single Tax National Democrat. Negro Republican. Citizens' Union Delaware Maine Alabama New York . 475. Total In Minnesota and Pennsylvania the vote for Lies

Total, 81,496.

20,270 tenant-Governor is given; in Kentucky, Louisiana, Montana, Maryland, Mississippi, South Carolina, Ctab, Virginia and West Virginia the vote is for Con gressmen, no State ticket having been voted for, except in South Carolina, where the election of the Democratic State ticket was unanimous.

HECAPITULATION.	
Populist Prohibitionist Socialist Minor parties	4,842,778 523,116 408,206 207,820 81,496 20,270
Total	1,257,8,12

rado, Utah, Idaho and Wyo ming, women voted on equal terms with men. the Georgia State election the total vote cast was 170,000; for Congressmen the total vote was 70,000. The vote in Alabama in August was 170,000 on Gov ernor and State officers; for Congress in November only 75,000.

The increase in the socialistic vote shown in the 1898 election was chiefly in Massachuseits, Rhode Island and Connecticut.

By the national census of 1800 the number of male residents of the United States 21 years of age and upward was 16,940,311. The total vote at the Presidential election of 1896 was 14,071,097.

PHILIPPINE FOREIGN COMMERCE. Imports and Exports in 1804, the Last Year

for Which There Are Official Records, WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 .- Mr. Frank H. Hoss. ock, chief of the section of foreign markets In the Agricultural Department, has compiled official statistics of the foreign commerce of the Philippine Islands. He says that in 1804. the latest year for which the official customs returns appear to have been issued, the imports brought into the Philippines were valued at 28,558,552 pesos, or \$14,250,717, and the exports sent to foreign markets at 23, 149.984 pesos, or \$16,541,842, making a total trade worth \$30,702,550. These figures are unusually small, however, as will be seen by comparing the official values reported for traceding years. The average annual value of the commerce enjoyed during the fifteen years 1880-1884 reached as high as \$37,508,005, the imports averaging \$17,030,044 and the exports \$20,520,1831. Many fluctuations occurred during these years, but taking the period as a whole there was a noticeable decline in the total value of the trade. This fact is clearly shown by contrasting the average yearly values for the three quinquennial periods 185., 1884, 1885-1889, and 1890-1804. The annual average for the first of these periods amounted to'\$40,338,500, that for the second to \$19,780,-430, and that for the last to only \$35,578,887, The latest year for which there are official statistics available showing the distribution of the Philippine commerce among the various foreign countries is 1803. During that year, according to the official returns, nearly 85 per cent, of the entire import and export trade of

probably enjoyed the chief part. The commerce with Spain was valued at \$7,024,128, or 1845

the islands was divided among four countries -

the United Kingdom, China (including Hong Kong), Spain, and the United States. The

United Kingdom's share was by far the largest,

amounting to \$14,207,832, or 37,32 per cent,

of the total. Hong Kong and the Chinese ports

were credited with 18.63 per cent., the value

being \$7,104,111. Of this trade Hong Kong

per cent., and that with the United States as \$1,151,003, or 10,38 per cent.

In 1818, the latest year for which statistics are available showing the commerce of the Philippines by ports. Manila enjoyed foily three-fourths of the trade carried on by the islands. The value of the imports credited to this port was \$14,301,640, and that of the exports \$14,371,880, making a total trade value of \$28,744,470, or 75,50 per cent, of the valuation placed upon the entire Philippine commerce. The trade conducted through the port of Hollo amounted to \$7,244,150, or 16th per cent. of the total, and that through Chair of \$2,078,890, or 5,481 per cent. Though were conducted through the port of Hollo amounted to \$7,244,150, or 16th per cent. of the total, and that through Chair of \$2,078,890, or 5,481 per cent. Though were no exports in 1886, but imports were received to the value of \$5,256.

As would naturally be expected, the imports brought into the Philippines consist chiefly of manufactured articles. Cotton goods are by far the most important item. In 1894, the latest year for which we have official statistics, the imported cotton manufactures, measured in value, formed more than 40 per cent. of the sarious agricultural products imported during that year amounted to less than 25 per cent. of the total. The principal agricultural imports are wines, rice, wheat four and canned goods.

The exports of the Philippines consist very largely of agricultural products. Manila hemp and sugar, the leading staples of the islands, are the principal factors in the trade, their gondhied value amounting to more than 75 per cent, of the total export valuation. After hemp and sugar, the most important articles of exportation are copra, leaf tobacco and eigars and eigarettes. According to the official returns for 1894, those five items comprised in value fully 95 per cent, of the entire export afto a decline in production caused by the ravages of an insect that has done great damace to the coffice groves. Among the other products of the isla

DRUGGISTS' SHORTER HOURS BILL.

Manhattan Pharmaceutical Association Protests Against Its Passage. This resolution has been adopted by the Manhattan Pharmaceutical Association

Resolved, That the Manhattan Pharmaceutical Association earnestly protests against the passage of the bill introduced in the State Legislature by Senator Ford and Assemblyman Maher, known as 'The Druggists' Shorter Hours Bill.' The bill represents that character of class legislation which should be rebuked by all good citizens. It discriminates against druggists because they work or do business in Greater New York. It does not business in Greater New York. It does not regulate the practice of pharmacy, and cannot in any way prevent mistakes in compounding prescriptions, which are of rare occurrence in this city. The bill is a menace to the leads and comfort, even to the lives, of the people, in that it will prevent the sick and needs from promptly procuring the necessary remedies for relief, excepting at certain hours of the day. It is not asked for by the public, who demand that they be served with medicines at any time they may need them.

"Hesofred, That we protest against the faise and misleading statements of the principal promoters of this bill, who are not in any war conjected with the drug business, have abserted.

connected with the drug business, have abso-lutely no knowledge of the profession of phar-macy, and do not represent either the drug-gist or the drug clerk."

BLACK IS PRACTICING ATTORNEY. He Files His Certificate, but Too Late to Comply with the Law. ALBANY, Feb. 5.-Although ex-Gov. Black

has filed with the Clerk of the Court of Appeals a certificate that he is a practicing attorney of this State, such fling does not comply with the statute, which required registration prior to Jan. 1. The law declared that any person pro-fessing to be a practicing attorney of this State who was not so registered with the Court of Appeals prior to Jan. I sguilty of misdemeanor. Gov. Black's neglect to file his certificate in time, as well as a similar neglect on the part of many attorneys in various parts of the State, will be remedied by the enact-ment of a law, now being drafted by the State utory Revision Commission, extending the time during which such certificate may be filed.

Annapolis Athletes Must Be Good Students ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 5 .- An official order issued at the Naval Academy to-day prohibits cadets from entering into fencing, baseball, football or boat racing with outside tenns unless they are proficient in their studies. This prohibition, brought about by endets getting behind in studies, does not prevent class games and other sports among the cadets.

> Results of Indian Education. From the Hampton School Record

For many years Hampton has carefully followed the record of her returned students, by personal visits, extended correspondence and the reports of agents and missionaries. This record, the 500 who are now living, stands as follows: Excellent, c. e., first class, 22 per cent : good, 49; fair, 21; poor, 6, and bad, just 2 per cent. That is to say, 22 per cent, are doing work of a superior sort. 49 per cent, are doing well, living civilized lives and exerting a good influence. 21 per cent, are means citated in one way and another and have an influence that is nominally negative, while a per cent. are doing poorly and throwing their influence on the

rrong side. Last year the Indian Office undertook to make & umilar record to include all returned atodests from all schools and the result shows 8 percent excellent and 24 per cent. poor and bad